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## II.—AN INTRODUCTION TO THE WORRORA LANGUAGE.\*

## PART II.

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A typical transitive verb, Kungaw : I kill him (or I strike him).

The transitive verb is inflected to show subject and object.

Indicative mood, present tense, positive.

			him.	her.	it (wuna).	it (mana).
Singular.	{ I kill ...	...	kungaw	nyungaw	koongaw	mungaw
	{ You kill ...	...	kunjaw	nyinjaw	koonjaw	munjaw
	{ He or she kill ...	...	kaw	nyimbu	koombu	maw
Dual.	{ We two kill ...	...	karrwandu	nyarrwandu	worrwandu	marrwandu
	{ " " ...	...	kehrwandu	nyehrwandu	koonyehrwandu	mehrwandu
	{ You two kill ...	...	kurrawandu	nyirawandu	kurawandu	marawandu
	{ They two kill ...	...	kawyundu	nyimbandu	koombandu	mawandu
Tripl.	{ We three kill ...	...	karrwuri	nyarrwuri	worrwuri	marrwuri
	{ " " ...	...	kehrwuri	nyehrwuri	koonyehrwuri	mehrwuri
	{ You three kill ...	...	kurrawuri	nyirawuri	kurawuri	marawuri
	{ They three kill ...	...	kawuri	nyimburi	koomburi	mawuri
Plural.	{ We many kill ...	...	karrwu	nyarrwu	worrwu	marrwu
	{ " " ...	...	kehrwu	nyehrwu	koonyehrwu	mehrwu
	{ You many kill ...	...	kurraw	nyiraw	kuraw	maraw
	{ They many kill ...	...	kaueraw	nyimburrwu	kuburrwu	marwu

NOTE.—Explanation of above table :—

I kill him : kungaw ; I kill her : nyungaw ; I kill it (wuna) : koongaw ;  
I kill it (mana) : mungaw.*E.g.*—I kill a man : ija kungaw ; I kill a woman : wongaiinya nyungaw ;  
I kill a box tree : kauug koongaw ; I kill a baobab tree : chungurini  
mungaw.

The verb kungaw : indicative mood, past tense, positive.

			him.	her.	it (wuna)	it (mana).
Singular.	{ I killed ...	...	kungawna	nyungawna	koongawna	mungawna
	{ You killed ...	...	kunjawna	nyinjawna	koonjawna	munjawna
	{ He killed ...	...	kawna	nyimbuna	koombuna	mawna
Dual.	{ We two killed ...	...	karrwunandu	nyarrwunandu	worrwunandu	marrwunandu
	{ " " ...	...	kehrwunandu	nyehrwunandu	koonyehrwunandu	mehrwunandu
	{ You two killed ...	...	kurrawnandu	nyirawnandu	kurawnandu	marawnandu
	{ They two killed ...	...	kawnandu	nyimbunandu	koombunandu	mawnandu
Tripl.	{ We three killed ...	...	karrwunori	nyarrwunori	worrwunori	marrwunori
	{ " " ...	...	kehrwunori	nyehrwunori	koonyehrwunori	mehrwunori
	{ You three killed ...	...	kurrawnori	nyirawnori	kurawnori	marawnori
	{ They three killed ...	...	kawnori	nyimbunori	koombunori	mawnori
Plural.	{ We many killed ...	...	karrwuna	nyarrwuna	worrwuna	marrwuna
	{ " " ...	...	kehrwuna	nyehrwuna	koonyehrwuna	mehrwuna
	{ You many killed ...	...	kurrawna	nyirawna	kurawna	marawna

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## Indicative mood, future tense, positive.

		him.	her.	it (wuna).	it (mana).
Singular.	I shall kill ...	ingaw	nyungaw	ngaw	mungaw
	You shall kill ...	injaw	nyinjaw	jaw	munjaw
	He shall kill ...	ehwu	nyehwu	nyaw	mehwu
Dual.	We two shall kill ...	arrawandu	nyarrawandu	worrawandu	marrawandu
	" " " " ...	ehrawandu	nyehrawandu	nyehrawandu	mehrawandu
	You two shall kill ...	irehwandu	nyirehwandu	wurehwandu	marchwandu
Trial.	They two shall kill ...	ehwandu	nyehwandu	nyawandu	mehwandu
	We three shall kill ...	arrawuri	nyarrawuri	worrawuri	marrawuri
	" " " " ...	ehrawuri	nyehrawuri	nyehrawuri	mehrawuri
Plural.	You three shall kill ...	irehwuri	nyirehwuri	wurehwuri	marchwuri
	They three shall kill ...	ehwuri	nyehwuri	nyawuri	mehwuri
Plural.	We many shall kill ...	arraw	nyarraw	worraw	marraw
	" " " " ...	ehraw	nyehraw	nyehraw	mehraw
	You many shall kill ...	irehwa	nyirehwa	wurehwa	marchwa
Plural.	They many shall kill ...	ehwuraw	nyehwuraw	paraw	mehwuraw

The verb kungaw : negative forms.

## Indicative mood, present tense, negative.

		him.	her.
Singular.	I do not kill ...	wa pungawn	wa pinyingawn
	You do not kill ...	" punjawn	" pinjawn
	He does not kill ...	" punggawn	" pinyimbeen
Dual.	We two do not kill ...	" pudjawngundu	" pinyingarwun-gundu
	" " " " ...	" pejawngundu	" pinyehrwun-gundu
	You two do not kill ...	" purrawngundu	" pinyirawn-gundu
Trial.	They two do not kill ...	" punggawngundu	" pinyimbeen-gundu
	We three do not kill ...	" pudjawnguri	" pinyingarwun-guri
	" " " " ...	" pejawnguri	" pinyehrwun-guri
Plural.	You three do not kill ...	" purrawnguri	" pinyirawn-guri
	We many do not kill ...	" pudjawn	" pinyingarwun
	" " " " ...	" pejawn	" pinyehrwun
Plural.	You many do not kill ...	" purrawn	" pinyirawn
	They many do not kill ...	" pauerawn	" pinyimburwun
		it (wuna).	it (mana).
Singular.	I do not kill ...	wa poongawn	wa pummungawn
	You do not kill ...	" pinjawn	" pummunjawn
	He does not kill ...	" poonggawn	" pummawn
Dual.	We two do not kill ...	" poongarwun-gundu	" pummungarwun-gundu
	" " " " ...	" pehrwun-gundu	" pummehrwun-gundu
	You two do not kill ...	" purawn-gundu	" pummarawn-gundu
Trial.	They two do not kill ...	" poonggawn-gundu	" pummawn-gundu
	We three do not kill ...	" poongarwun-guri	" pummungarwun-guri
	" " " " ...	" pehrwun-guri	" pummehrwun-guri
Plural.	You three do not kill ...	" purawn-guri	" pummarawn-guri
	They three do not kill ...	" poonggawn-guri	" pummawn-guri
Plural.	We many do not kill ...	" poongarwun	" pummungarwun
	" " " " ...	" pehrwun	" pummehrwun
	You many do not kill ...	" purawn	" pummarawn
Plural.	They many do not kill ...	" poonggarwun	" pummarwun



The verb *kungaw* : negative forms.

Indicative mood, past tense, negative.

I did not kill ... ..	...	him.	her.
		wa pungawnya	wa pinyingawnya
I did not kill	.....	it (wuna).	it (mana).
		wa poongawnya	wa pummungawnya

N.B.—(1) The negative forms throughout past tense are same as the present tense, with the addition of *-ya*.

N.B.—(2) The future negative forms are the same as the present tense with the future prefix *picha*.

N.B.—(3) The negative forms of the indicative are always prefixed by *wa*.

These same forms, without the prefix *wa*, are the *Obligatory Mood*, implying “must,” or “ought.”

*E.g.*—I do not kill him : *wa pungawn*.

I must kill him : *pungawn*.

Present tense, I do not kill him : *wa pungawn*.

Future tense, I shall not kill him : *picha wa pungawn*.

Past tense, I did not kill him : *wa pungawnya*.

The verb *kungaw* : subjunctive mood, present tense.

Singular.	{	If (etc.) I kill	...	...	him.	her.
		„ you kill	...	...	ingun-ngoombu	nyungun-ngoombu
		„ he kill	...	...	injungoonbu	nyinjungoonbu
					inggaw	nyunggaw
Dual.	{	„ we two kill	...	...	arkoombandu	nyarkoombandu
		„ ” ”	...	...	ehrkoombandu	nyehrkoombandu
		„ you two kill	...	...	irungoonbandu	nyirungoonbandu
		„ they two kill	...	...	inggawandu	nyirungoonbandu
Triad.	{	„ we three kill	...	...	arkoomburi	nyarkoomburi
		„ ” ”	...	...	ehrkoomburi	nyehrkoomburi
		„ you three kill	...	...	irungoonburi	nyirungoonburi
		„ they three kill	...	...	inggawuri	nyunggawuri
Plural.	{	„ we many kill	...	...	arkoombu	nyarkoombu
		„ ” ”	...	...	ehrkoombu	nyehrkoombu
		„ you many kill	...	...	irungoonbu	nyirungoonbu
		„ they many kill	...	...	inggarwu	nyunggarwu
Singular.	{	If (etc.) I kill	...	...	it (wuna).	it (mana).
		„ you kill	...	...	ngan-ngoombu	mungun-ngoombu
		„ he kill	...	...	choongoonbu	munjungoonbu
					kumminyaw	munggaw
Dual.	{	„ we two kill	...	...	workoombandu	markoombandu
		„ ” ”	...	...	nyehrkoombandu	mehrkoombandu
		„ you two kill	...	...	wurungoonbandu	marungoonbandu
		„ they two kill	...	...	koombandu	munggawandu
Triad.	{	„ we three kill	...	...	workoomburi	markoomburi
		„ ” ”	...	...	nyehrkoomburi	mehrkoomburi
		„ you three kill	...	...	wurungoonburi	marungoonburi
		„ they three kill	...	...	koomburi	munggawuri
Plural.	{	„ we many kill	...	...	woraw	markoombu
		„ ” ”	...	...	nyehraw	mehrkoombu
		„ you many kill	...	...	wurungoonbu	marungoonbu
		„ they many kill	...	...	purraw	munggarwu

The verb kungaw : subjunctive mood, past tense.

			him.	her.
Singular.	{	If (etc.) I killed ... ..	ingun-ngoombuna	nyungun-ngoombuna
		„ you killed ... ..	injungoonbuna	nyinjungoonbuna
		„ he killed ... ..	inggawna	nyunggawna
Dual.	{	„ we two killed ... ..	arkoombunandu	nyarkoombunandu
		„ „ „ „ ... ..	ehrkoombunandu	nyehrkoombunandu
		„ you two killed ... ..	irungoonbunandu	nyirungoonbunandu
		„ they two killed ... ..	inggawnandu	nyunggawnandu
Tripl.	{	„ we three killed ... ..	arkoombunori	nyarkoombunori
		„ „ „ „ ... ..	ehrkoombunori	nyehrkoombunori
		„ you three killed ... ..	irungoonbunori	nyirungoonbunori
		„ they three killed ... ..	inggawnori	nyunggawnori
Plural.	{	„ we many killed ... ..	arkoombuna	nyarkoombuna
		„ „ „ „ ... ..	ehrkoombuna	nyehrkoombuna
		„ you many killed ... ..	irungoonbuna	nyirungoonbuna
		„ they many killed ... ..	inggarwuna	nyunggarwuna

N.B.—(1) Forms for past tense, subjunctive, with neuter objects wuna and mana, are similarly formed from present tense.

*E.g.*—Ngan-ngoombuna : if I killed it (wuna).

Mungun-ngoombuna : if I killed it (mana).

N.B.—(2) The subjunctive mood is used in subsidiary clauses, *i.e.*, clauses introduced by hypothetical words, such as ngumba : “if,” wunawmurum : “when”; and Clauses dependent on another verb.

*E.g.*—If I kill him : ngaiu ngumba ingun-ngoombu.

When he killed him : wunawmurum inggawna.

He knew that he killed him : laibiru kunnina aua inggawna.

N.B.—(3) The subjunctive occurs only in present and past tenses. Clauses that would be future are expressed by the indicative mood.

*E.g.*—If he shall kill him : aua ngumba picha ehwu.

The verb kungaw : potential mood (present tense only).

The *potential mood* expresses “can” or “might.”

“Can” is preceded by golleh : (“complete,” or “finished”).

“Might” takes the word ngunna (euphonically becomes konna after some word endings), either before or after the verb. Sometimes ngunna may be omitted.

*E.g.*—I can kill a fish (fish is masculine) : jaia golleh pungaw.

I might kill a fish : jaia pungaw ngunna ; jaia ngunna pungaw ;  
jaia pungaw.

		him.	her.	it (wuna).	it (mana).
Singular.	{	I can kill ... ..	pungaw	pinyingaw	poongaw
		You can kill ... ..	punjaw	pinjaw	pummungaw
		He can kill ... ..	punggaw	pinyimbu	poonggaw
Dual.	{	We two can kill ... ..	purrawandu	pinyingarwandu	poongarwandu
		„ „ „ „ ... ..	pehrwandu	pinyehrwandu	pinyehrwandu
		You two can kill ... ..	purrawandu	pinyirawandu	pirawandu
		They two can kill ... ..	punggawandu	pinyimbandu	poonggawandu
Tripl.	{	We three can kill ... ..	purrawuri	pinyingarwuri	poonggarwuri
		„ „ „ „ ... ..	pehrwuri	pinyehrwuri	pinyehrwuri
		You three can kill ... ..	purrawuri	pinyirawuri	pirawuri
		They three can kill ... ..	punggawuri	pinyimburi	poonggawuri
Plural.	{	We many can kill ... ..	parrwu	pinyingarwu	poongarwu
		„ „ „ „ ... ..	pehrwu	pinyehrwu	pinyehrwu
		You many can kill ... ..	paraw	pinyiraw	puraw
		They many can kill ... ..	pauaraw	pinyimburrwu	poonggarwu

N.B.—The potential mood occurs only in present tense.



The verb *kungaw* : *imperative mood*.

		him.	her.	it (wuna).	it (mana).
Singular.	1. Let me kill ...	kungawnya	nyungawnya	koongawnya	mungawnya
	2. You kill ...	iwu	nyimbu	minyaw	maw
	3. Let him kill ...	kawnya	nyimbeenya	koombeenya	mawnya
Dual.	1a. Let us two kill ...	arrwandu	nyarrwandu	worrwandu	marrwandu
	1b. Let us two kill ...	ehrwandu	nyehrwandu	koonyehrwandu	mehrwandu
	2. You two kill ...	irawandu	nyirawandu	wurawandu	marawandu
	3. Let them two kill ...	kawnyandu	nyimbeenyandu	koombeenyandu	mawnyandu
Tripl.	1a. Let us three kill ...	arrwuri	nyarrwuri	worrwuri	marrwuri
	1b. " " " " ...	ehrawuri	nyehrawuri	nyehrawuri	mehrwuri
	2. You three kill ...	irawuri	nyirawuri	wurawuri	marawuri
	3. Let them three kill ...	kawnyuri	nyimbeenyuri	koombeenyuri	mawnyuri
Plural.	1a. Let us many kill ...	arrwu	nyarrwu	worrwu	marrwu
	1b. " " " " ...	ehraw	nyehraw	nyaraw	megraw
	2. You many kill ...	iraw	nyiraw	wuraw	maraw
	3. Let them many kill ...	kauerawnya	nyimburrweenya	kuburrweenya	marweenya

The imperative is also inflected for plural objects as follows :—

	one.	two.	three.	many.
Let me kill ...	kungawnya	ingawandu	ingawuri	unguminyaw
You kill ...	iwu	iwandu	iwuri	unyaw, etc.

The verb *kungaw* : *passive voice*, indicative mood, positive.

*E.g.*—I am killed : *ngauingu* ; I was killed : *ngauina* ; I shall be killed : *ngehwi*.

		Present tense.	Past tense.	Future tense.
Singular.	1st ...	ngauingu	ngauina	ngehwi
	2nd ...	ngoombingu	ngoombina	ngoonyehwi
	3rd m. ...	kauingu	kauina	ehwi
	„ f. ...	nyimbingu	nyimbina	nyehwi
	„ n.w. ...	koombingu	koombina	nyawi
	„ n.m. ...	mauingu	mauina	mehwi
Dual.	1st a. ...	ngarwingandu	ngarwinandu	ngarawiundu
	„ b. ...	arwingandu	arwinandu	arawiundu
	2nd ...	nyirwingandu	nyirwinandu	nyirawiundu
	3rd m. ...	kauingandu	kauinandu	ehwiundu
	„ f. ...	nyimbingandu	nyimbinandu	nyirawiundu
	„ n.w. ...	koombingandu	koombinandu	nyawiundu
	„ n.m. ...	mauingandu	mauinandu	mehwiundu
Tripl.	1st a. ...	ngarwinguri	ngarwinuri	ngarawiuri
	„ b. ...	arwinguri	arwinuri	arawiuri
	2nd ...	nyirwinguri	nyirwinuri	nyirawiuri
	3rd m. ...	kauinguri	kauinuri	ehwiuri
	„ f. ...	nyimbinguri	nyimbinuri	nyehwiuri
	„ n.w. ...	koombinguri	koombinuri	nyawiuri
	„ n.m. ...	mauinguri	mauinuri	mehwiuri
Plural.	1st a. ...	ngarwingu	ngarwina	ngarawi
	„ b. ...	arwingu	arwina	arawi
	2nd ...	nyirwingu	nyirwina	nyirawi
	3rd m. and f. ...	karwingu	karwina	arawi
	„ n.w. and m. ...	same as singular.		

The verb kungaw : passive voice, negative, indicative mood.

*E.g.*—I am not killed : wa pungaween.

I was not killed : wa pungaweenya.

The future negative passive is same as the present : *e.g.*, I shall not be killed : picha wa pungaween.

				Present tense.	Past tense.
Singular.	1st	...	...	wa pungaween	wa pungaweenya
	2nd	...	...	„ poongoonbeen	„ poongoonbeenya
	3rd m.	...	...	„ punggaween	„ punggaweenya
	„ f.	...	...	„ pinyimbeen	„ pinyimbeenya
	„ n.w.	...	...	„ poonggaween	„ poonggaweenya
	„ n.m.	...	...	„ pummaween	„ pummaweenya
Dual.	1st a.	...	...	„ purrwin-gundu	„ purrwinyandu
	„ b.	...	...	„ pehrwin-gundu	„ pehrwinyandu
	2nd	...	...	„ pinyirwin-gundu	„ pinyirwinyandu
	3rd m.	...	...	„ punggawin-gundu	„ punggawinyandu
	„ f.	...	...	„ pinyimbin-gundu	„ pinyimbinyandu
	„ n.w.	...	...	„ poonggawin-gundu	„ poonggawinyandu
Trial.	„ n.m.	...	...	„ pummawin-gundu	„ pummawinyandu
	1st a.	...	...	„ purrwin-guri	„ purrwinyuri
	„ b.	...	...	„ pehrwin-guri	„ pehrwinyuri
	2nd	...	...	„ pinyirwin-guri	„ pinyirwinyuri
	3rd m.	...	...	„ punggawin-guri	„ punggawinyuri
	„ f.	...	...	„ pinyimbin-guri	„ pinyimbinyuri
Plural.	„ n.w.	...	...	„ poonggawin-guri	„ poonggawinyuri
	„ n.m.	...	...	„ pummawin-guri	„ pummawinyuri
	1st a.	...	...	„ pungarween	„ pungarweenya
	„ b.	...	...	„ pehrween	„ pehrweenya
	2nd	...	...	„ pinyirween	„ pinyirweenya
	3rd m.	...	...	„ parween	„ parweenya
				„ f.	„ same as masculine.
				„ n.w. and m.	„ same as singular.

The verb kungaw : passive voice, *subjunctive mood*.

The subjunctive mood occurs only in present and past tenses.

*E.g.*—If I am killed : ngumba ngan-ngoombingu.

If I were (or had been), killed : ngumba ngan-ngoombina.

If I shall be killed : ngumba picha ngan-ngoombingu.

				Present tense.	Past tense.
Singular.	1st	...	...	ngan-ngoombingu	ngan-ngoombina
	2nd	...	...	ngoon-ngoombingu	ngoon-ngoombina
	3rd m.	...	...	inggawingu	inggawinya
	„ f.	...	...	nyunggawingu	nyunggawinya
	„ n.w.	...	...	kauingu	kauinya
	„ n.m.	...	...	munggawingu	munggawinya
Dual.	1st a.	...	...	ngarkoombingandu	ngarkoombinyandu
	„ b.	...	...	arkoombingandu	arkoombinyandu
	2nd	...	...	nyirkoombingandu	nyirkoombinyandu
	3rd m.	...	...	inggawingandu	inggawinyandu
	„ f.	...	...	nyunggawingandu	nyunggawinyandu
	„ n.w.	...	...	kauingandu	kauinyandu
Trial.	„ n.m.	...	...	munggawingandu	munggawinyandu
	1st a.	...	...	ngarkoombinguri	ngarkoombinyuri
	„ b.	...	...	arkoombinguri	arkoombinyuri
	2nd	...	...	nyirkoombinguri	nyirkoombinyuri
	3rd m.	...	...	inggawinguri	inggawinyuri
	„ f.	...	...	nyunggawinguri	nyunggawinyuri
Plural.	„ n.w.	...	...	kauinguri	kauinyuri
	„ n.m.	...	...	munggawinguri	munggawinyuri
	1st a.	...	...	ngarkoombingu	ngarkoombinya
	„ b.	...	...	arkoombingu	arkoombinya
	2nd	...	...	nyirkoombingu	nyirkoombinya
	3rd m.	...	...	unggawingu	unggawinya
				„ f.	„ same as masculine.
				„ n.w. and m.	„ same as singular.



The verb *kungaw* : passive voice, *potential mood*.

*E.g.*—I might be killed : *ngaiu ngunna pungawi*, or *pungawi ngunna*.

The potential mood occurs only in present tense.

N.B.—The past tense uses subjunctive forms with *ngunna* ; *e.g.*, I might have been killed : *ngan-ngoombingu ngunna*.

Singular.	1st	...	...	...	pungawi
	2nd	...	...	...	poongoonbi
	3rd m.	...	...	...	punggawi
	„ f.	...	...	...	pinyimbi
	„ n.w.	...	...	...	poonggawi
	„ n.m.	...	...	...	pummawi
Dual.	1st a.	...	...	...	pungarwiundu
	„ b.	...	...	...	pehrwiundu
	2nd	...	...	...	pinyiriundu
	3rd m.	...	...	...	punggawiundu
	„ f.	...	...	...	pinyimbiundu
	„ n.w.	...	...	...	poonggawiundu
Tripl.	„ n.m.	...	...	...	pummawiundu
	1st a.	...	...	...	pungarwiwiri
	„ b.	...	...	...	pehrwiwiri
	2nd	...	...	...	pinyirwiwiri
	3rd m.	...	...	...	punggawiwiri
	„ f.	...	...	...	pinyimbiwiri
Plural.	„ n.w.	...	...	...	poonggawiwiri
	„ n.m.	...	...	...	pummawiwiri
	1st a.	...	...	...	pungarwi
	„ b.	...	...	...	pehrwi
	2nd	...	...	...	pinyirwi
	3rd m. & f.	...	...	...	parwi
	„ n. w. & m.	...	...	...	same as singular

The verb *kungaw* : *object in first and second persons*.

*Positive.*

			me		you
Singular	{	I kill	...	...	ngoombu
	{	You kill	...	...	chanbu
	{	He (or she) kills	...	...	nganbu
Dual.	{	We two kill	...	...	ngoomburwandu
	{	You two kill	...	...	charawandu
	{	They two kill	...	...	nganbandu
Tripl.	{	We three kill	...	...	ngoomburwuri
	{	You three kill	...	...	charawuri
	{	They three kill	...	...	nganburi
Plural.	{	We many kill	...	...	ngoomburwu
	{	You many kill	...	...	charaw
	{	They many kill	...	...	nganburwu

*Negative.*

Singular	{	I do not kill	...	...	Wa poongoonboon
	{	You do not kill	Wa	punyanboon	„ poongoonboon
	{	He does not kill	„	punganboon	„ poongoonboon
Dual.	{	We two do not kill	„	...	„ poongoonburwun-gundu
	{	You two do not kill	„	punyarawn-gundu	„ poongoonboon-gundu
	{	They two do not kill	„	punganboon-gundu	„ poongoonburwun-guri
Tripl.	{	We three do not kill	„	...	„ poongoonboon-guri
	{	You three do not kill	„	punyarawn-guri	„ poongoonburwun
	{	They three do not kill	„	punganboon-guri	„ poongoonburwun
Plural.	{	We many do not kill	„	...	„ poongoonburwun
	{	You many do not kill	„	punyarawn	„ poongoonburwun
	{	They many do not kill	„	punganbarrwun	„ poongoonburwun

The verb kungaw : *object in first and second persons, past tense.*

*Positive.*

		me	you
Singular.	{ I killed ...	...	ngoombuna
	{ You killed ...	chanbuna	...
	{ He killed ...	nganbuna	ngoombuna
Dual.	{ We two killed ...	...	ngoomburrunandu
	{ You two killed ...	charawnandu	...
	{ They two killed ...	nganbunandu	ngoombunandu
Trial.	{ We three killed ...	...	ngoomburrunori
	{ You three killed ...	charawnori	...
	{ They three killed ...	nganbunori	ngoombunori
Plural.	{ We many killed ...	...	ngoomburruna
	{ You many killed ...	charawna	...
	{ They many killed ...	nganburruna	ngoomburruna

*Negative.*

Singular.	{ I did not kill ...	...	Wa poongoonbinya
	{ You did not kill ...	Wa punyanbinya	„ .....
	{ He did not kill...	„ punganbinya	„ poongoonbinya
Dual.	{ We two did not kill ...	„ .....	„ poongoonburrunyandu
	{ You two did not kill ...	„ punyarawnyandu	„ .....
	{ They two did not kill ...	„ pungunbinyandu	„ poongoonbinyandu
Trial.	{ We three did not kill ...	„ .....	„ poongoonburrunyuri
	{ You three did not kill ...	„ punyarawnyuri	„ .....
	{ They three did not kill ...	„ punganbinyuri	„ poongoonbinyuri
Plural.	{ We many did not kill ...	„ .....	„ poongoonburrunya
	{ You many did not kill ...	„ punyarawnya	„ .....
	{ They many did not kill ...	„ punganburrunya	„ poongoonburrunya

The verb kungaw : *object in first and second persons, future tense.*

*Positive.*

		me.	you.
Singular.	{ I shall kill ...	...	ngoonyaw
	{ You will kill ...	chanyaw	...
	{ He will kill ...	nganyaw	ngoonyaw
Dual.	{ We two shall kill ...	...	ngoomburrawandu
	{ You two will kill ...	charehwandu	...
	{ They two will kill ...	nganyawandu	ngoonyawandu
Trial.	{ We three shall kill ...	...	ngoomburrawuri
	{ You three will kill ...	charehwuri	...
	{ They three will kill ...	nganyawuri	ngoonyawuri
Plural.	{ We many shall kill ...	...	ngoomburraw
	{ You many will kill ...	charehwu	...
	{ They many will kill ...	nganburraw	ngoomburraw

Negative future is the same as the present.

The transitive verb is also inflected to show objects in dual, trial, and plural numbers.

*E.g.* I kill one (masc) kungaw  
 I kill two kungawandu  
 I kill three kungawuri  
 I kill many kangaw  
 I kill you, one ngoonbu  
 I kill you, two nyinbandu  
 I kill you, three nyinburi  
 I kill you, many nyinbu



The typical transitive verb *kungaw* : I kill.

*Summary of the moods.*

The *indicative* expresses oratio recta and simple statement of fact.  
*E.g.*, I kill him : *kungaw*.

The *negative indicative* is preceded by *wa*.

*E.g.*—I do not kill him : *wa pungawn*.

The *obligatory* expresses “must,” or “ought.” Forms as negative, without *wa*.

*E.g.*—I must kill him, or I ought to kill him : *pungawn*.

The *subjunctive* expresses the verb is a subsidiary clause ; *i.e.*, a clause introduced such a word as “if” or “when”, or a clause dependent upon another verb.

*E.g.*—If I kill him : *ngaiu ngumba ngan-ngoombu*.

You know I killed him : *laibiru ngunoong ngan-ngoombuna*.

The *potential* expresses “can” or “might.” “Can” is preceded by *golleh* ; “might” usually takes *ngunna* before or after the verb.

*E.g.*—I can kill him : *Ngaiu golleh pungaw*.

I might kill him : *pungaw ngunna*.

The *imperative* expresses command or entreaty, in all three persons.

*E.g.*—Let me kill him : *kungawnya*.

You kill him : *iwu*.

Let him kill him : *kawnya*.

The *infinitive* does not exist as an infinitive. Worrora states the subject and object of each transitive verb. Where the subject and object are stated, an infinitive rendering can be stated by adding the word *woonya* : “to,” or “for the purpose of,” to the verb.

*E.g.*—I wish to kill him : *lai-kauonara ingaw woonya*. (N.B.—Here the verb is placed in the future tense.)

Notes on the conjugations of the *verb*.

I.—The verb “to be” appears in combination with such words as the following :—*achu-nganoong* : I sit down or I remain ; *bari-nganoong* : I arise ; *baru-baru-nganoong* : I dream ; *laibiru-nganoong* : I know ; *ngoiba-nganoong* : I rest ; *nguru-nganoong* : I listen ; (*c.f.*, *nguru-kungaw* : I hear him) ; *pai-nganoong* : I ascend ; *yir-nganoong* : I pull.

II.—The verb *kungaw* : “I kill him,” or “I strike him,” appears in such combinations as *chipah-kungaw* : I spit on him ; *mara-kungaw* : I see him ; *nguru-kungaw* : I hear him.

Conjugated similarly to *kungaw* are such transitive verbs as *kunganaw* : I give to him (*kunjanaw*, *kunnaw*, etc.) ; *kungawn ju* : I tempt him ; *kunganguru* : I take him away ; *kunganju* : I make him ; *kungaiindiweh* : I leave him. These verbs contain the idea of action upon an object at some distance, and so *cf.*, the pronoun *inaw* : he-over-there.

A class of verbs similar to *kungaw* is of those based on the predicate *kungum* ; *e.g.*, *charawud-kungum* : I lift ; *manuk-kungum* : I carry. These verbs contain the idea of action of the hands of the agent towards himself.

Another similar class is of those based on the predicate *kungi* ; *brai-kungi* : I put up ; *tai-kungi* : I put on him. These contain the idea of action of the hands of the agent away from his body.

III.—The *intransitive verbs* are, apart from the use of the verb “to be” (which includes transitive and intransitive), mostly based on the two words “go” and “fall.”

The scheme of the conjugations of these is similar to nganoong.

*E.g.*—Ngenga : I go ; ngoonyunga : you go ; kenga : he goes, etc.

Ngauona : I call ; ngoonbunna : you fall ; kauona : he falls, etc.

Widaua ngenga : I walk ; jaw ngenga : I drink ; lai-kauonara : I like.

(Lai-kauonara : I like. Literally : “liking falls to me”.)

IV.—A class of verbs that is intransitive in English is found, on examination, in Worrora, to be an impersonal transitive use, of kungaw.

*E.g.*—Baia-nganbu : I hunger ; boonggara-nganbu : I thirst ; kulunu-nganbu : I am sleepy. Literally these verbs are “hunger strikes me” ; “thirst strikes me,” etc.

(N.B.—Kulunu-nganbu : I am sleepy, compare with kulunu-nganoong : I am sleeping.)